Traffic Data Collection and Analysis for Pavement Design

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Traffic Inputs for 2002 Design Process

AADT by Vehicle Class _

CV_i Coefficients of Variation

MDF_i, MDF_{IJ} Monthly Distribution Factors

HDF Hourly Distribution Factors

LS_{ii} Load Spectra

(by class and axle group type)

AGPV_{ii} Axle Groups Per Vehicle

Linear or exponential growth rate

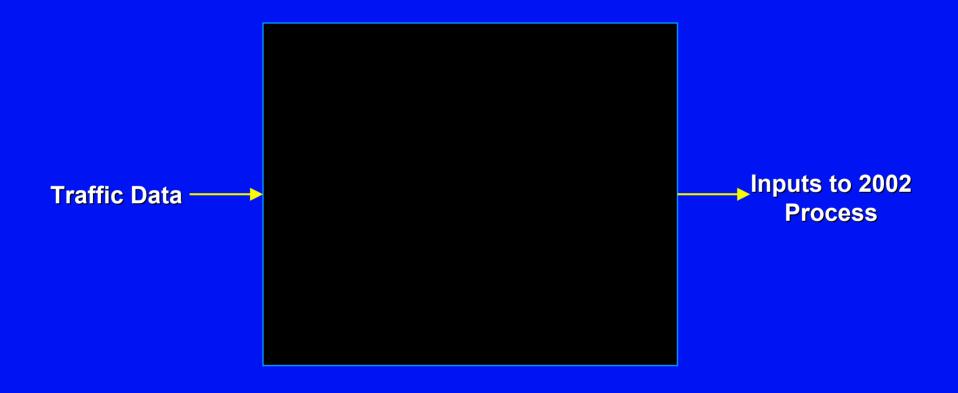
For Level 3B Classification Sites -

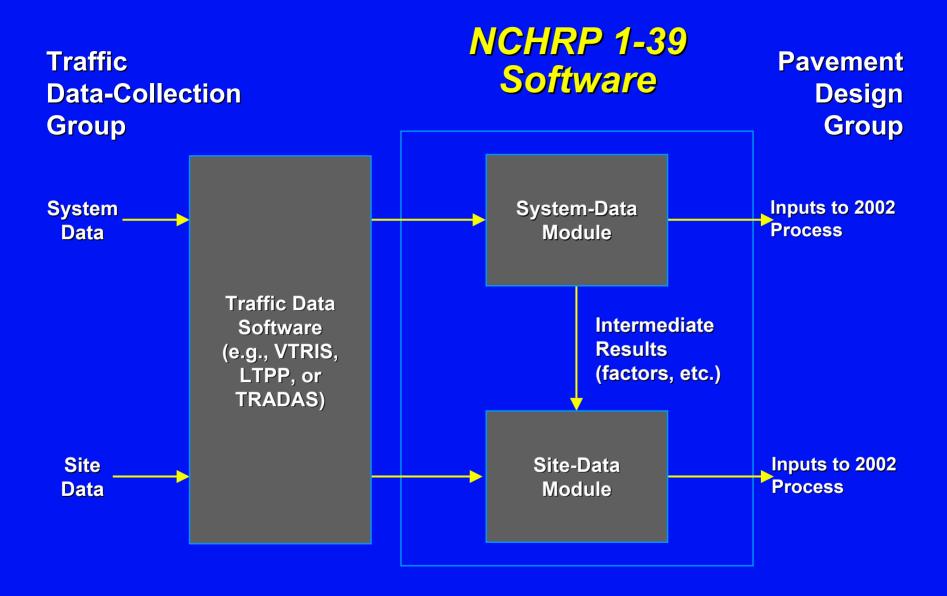
AADTT Annual Average Daily Truck Traffic

TTC Truck Traffic Classification Group



NCHRP 1-39 Software







Inputs

- System Data
 - Mostly from continuously monitored (AVC or WIM) sites
- Site Data
 - AVC and WIM data from all other sites of interest

Vehicle Classes

- Users' choice
- Axle-based classes will produce better results
- Maximum of 20 classes

Can use extra classes for:

3-2s

Triples

etc.



Classification Counts

Assumptions

- Highway agencies collect data using modern, calibrated, reliable data collection equipment
- Highway agencies perform quality assurance reviews on data prior to making them available to NCHRP 1-39 software



Classification Counts System Data Sites

- 1A. Classification counts for
 - At least one week
 - At least 12 consecutive months

Classification Counts Other Sites

- Software will provide user with multiple options for data collection
- Higher level options will produce better pavement designs but generally will require more data collection



Site Data Options

- 1B. On same road as "nearby" Type 1A site; AVC data for at least 24 consecutive hours
- 2M7. Three or four 7-day AVC counts spaced over a year
- 2M48. Three or four 48-hour AVC counts spaced over a year
- 2S7. One 7-day AVC count
- 2S48. One 48-hour AVC count
- 2SM. Manual classification count for at least 6 hours
- 3A. Volume count on same road as a "nearby" Level 1 or 2 site
- 3B. Volume count at any other site



Seasonal Factors

- Separate factors by classification group and seasonal factor group
- Classification groups
 - Single-unit trucks (SUTs) (or "short trucks")
 - Combinations (or "long trucks")
- Seasonal factor groups (user-defined roadway groupings)
 - For example
 - Rural interstate
 - Rural other
 - Urban
- Applied to all Level 2 classification counts



Day-of-Week (DOW) Factors

- Separate factors by classification group and DOW factor group
- DOW factor groups (user-defined roadway groupings, defined separately for SUTs and combinations)
 - For example
 - Roads on which nearly all traffic is locally generated
 - Roads with moderate amounts of non-locally generated traffic
- Applied to all Level 2 classification counts except 2M7 and 2S7



WIM Data

WIM Data

- We assume that the data provided to NCHRP 1-39 software is
 - From a calibrated scale
 - Has been checked for quality

WIM System Data Sites

- 1A. WIM data for 12 consecutive months
- 1M7. WIM data for multiple 7-day periods over one year



WIM Other Sites

- 1S7. WIM data for a single 7-day period
- 1SD. WIM data for less than 7 days
- 2. No WIM data site assigned to a Truck Weight Road Group (TWRG)
- 3. No WIM data site not assigned to a TWRG



Truck Weight Road Group (TWRGs)

- Groups of roads distinguished by region and/or functional system
- All roads in group have essentially identical size and weight limits
- There are at least five system WIM sites in each TWRG (for this purpose, sets of three or more 1S7 sites can be treated as a system site)
- There should be at least three TWRGs
 - For example
 - Rural interstate
 - Rural other
 - Urban



Mean Average Percent Errors (MAPEs) in Estimates of ESALs/Truck

Alternate Sources of ESALs Estimates	Estimated MAPE
1SD. In-pavement WIM at site (48 hours) – factored	7%
1SD. In-pavement WIM at site (48 hours) – unfactored	8%
WIM in poor pavement at site (48 hours)	?
Portable WIM at site (24 or 48 hours)	?
2. Regional Defaults (TWRGs)	22%
3. Statewide Defaults	25%



Load Spectra

Weight Distributions for:

Single axles

Tandem axles

Tridem axles

Quad axles

From WIM Data

Load Spectra

- For Level 1 Sites:
 - Obtained directly from WIM data for site
- For Level 2 Sites:
 - Obtained by averaging data from all Level 1 sites in the TWRG
- For Level 3 Sites:
 - Obtained as weighted averages of TWRG values



WIM Data Summary

- Requires more WIM data than is currently being collected in many states
- Will produce much better estimates of damage factors than currently being used
- Damage factors will be produced as load spectra as required by the 2002 Guide

